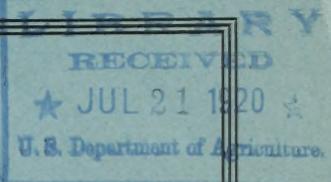


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INDEXED



POT-GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS

SUMMER AND FALL

1913

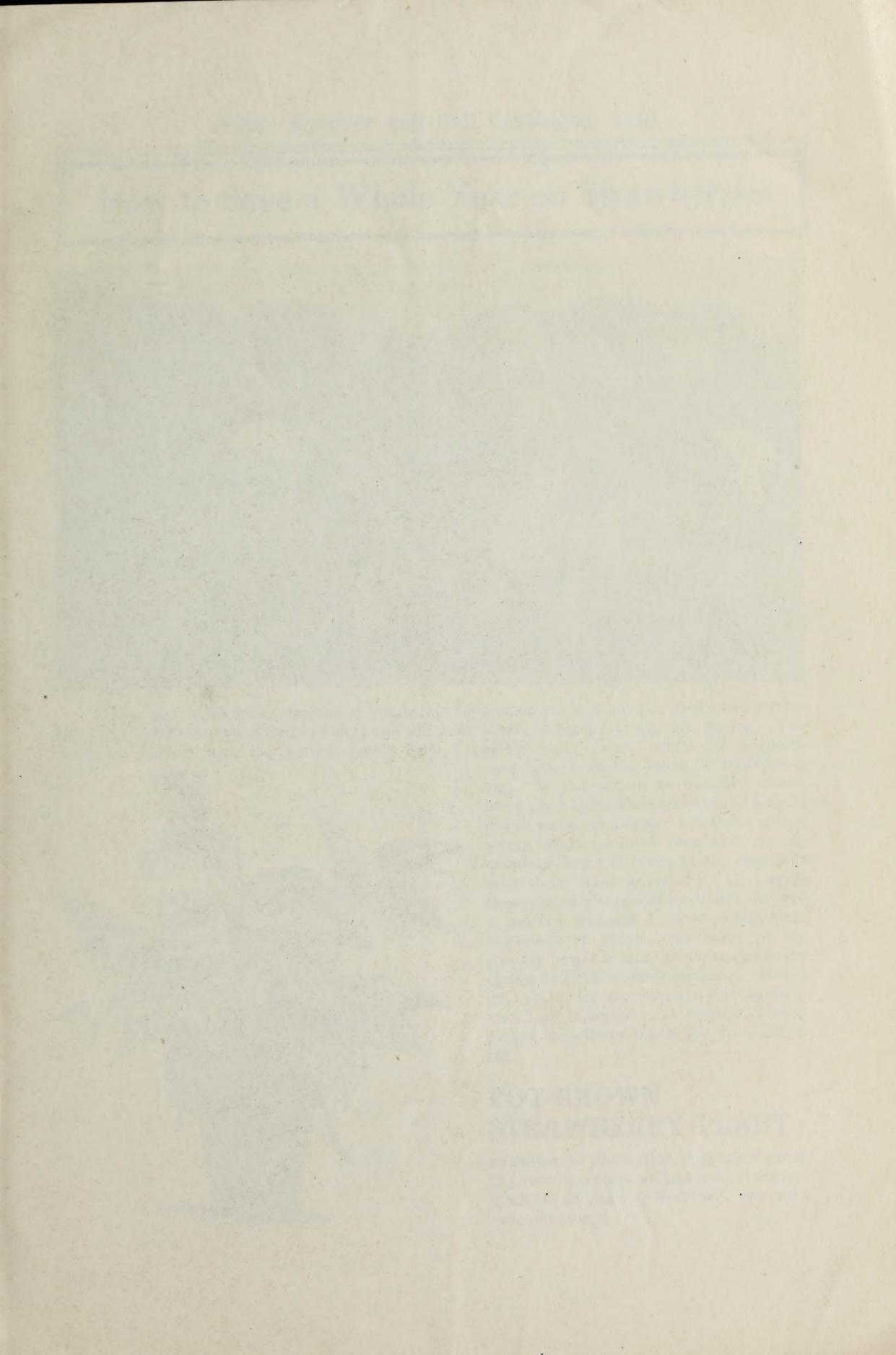


C. S. PRATT

SUNNYSIDE
NURSERY ..

READING

MASSACHUSETTS



How to Save a Whole Year on Strawberries



If you set out ordinary strawberry plants this September you will not get good strawberries until 1915, but if you set out Potted Plants you will have plenty of berries to eat next spring. The reason for this is that the potted plants have a perfect root system, while the ordinary ones suffer from the shock of transplanting.

If you set out an ordinary strawberry plant in the blazing hot sun of August it will come to nothing, but these potted plants will never know they were moved, or rather they will laugh at the chance to send their roots anywhere. Of course these potted plants cost more, but they are a perfect godsend because every year thousands of people who move to the country forget to plant strawberries in the spring or have no time to do so. Nowadays all the leading seedmen and nurserymen have midsummer catalogues offering potted strawberry plants for home planting.

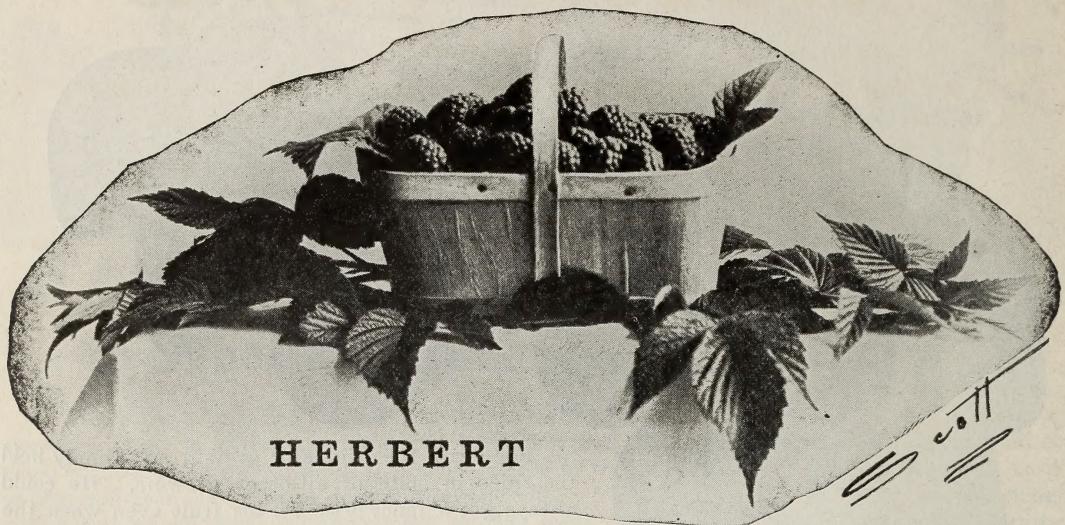
POT-GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANT

as shown in illustration is much the best. The roots are all there, and good roots, too. If set out in Aug. or Sept. will produce a crop next June.



Pratt's Summer and Fall Catalogue, 1913

RASPBERRIES



Pint Basket taken July 20, 1912. Take note of the size of the Berries

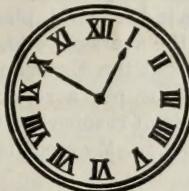
I have discovered the best raspberry ever grown. It is a giant, as sweet as honey, and as delicate in flavor as a maiden's kiss. It is as big as the end of a man's thumb and fingers, and a man's great toe, if his toe is not too large. It is not one of your coarse, tasteless things that grow on stunted vines among choking weeds. The berry is of fine texture, remarkably juicy, rich in color and keeping qualities, and a wonderful yielder. If you live near a large town, no crop grown will return more dollars and cents. It will average twice the yield that the strawberry will, and will sell for twice the amount. I shipped Herbert raspberries to Hall & Cole, Faneuil Hall market this season and they sold from 12 to 14 cents per pint basket. How is that for high? With a yield of 8,000 quarts, 16,000 pints per acre, such a crop is richer than a gold mine in the Klondike—and will not have any freeze in it, either.

Remember you must live near a ready market in order to be able to sell in the afternoon what you pick in the forenoon. Then the money will roll in like the torrent of a Niagara and will not come driveling in as it does from many crops. The **Herbert** will sell for the same price day in and day out; there will be no glut in the market, as is so often the case with the strawberry, forcing the price down to the vanishing point and sending you home dead broke. Take the **Herbert Raspberry** to the market and you go home with a pocketbook stuffed as full as a stuffed goose.

One acre of the **Herbert** will yield larger returns than one and one-half acres of the best strawberry ever grown. The **Herbert** will stand the New England winter where the thermometer goes up to the sweating point and then DOWN, DOWN to the freezing point of Iceland.

I am living within eight miles of eighty-seven thousand people. That is a market. Come and look at my five acre patch of the **Herbert**. Come when the berries are ripe and bring your vocabulary of exclamations. The **Herbert** will astonish you, but the money it will make will astonish you more and delight your wife. If you are a young man, set out an acre of the **Herbert**, keep your hoe busy, in two years marry the best girl you can tie up to (if you are worthy) and live off the constant inflow of **MONEY FROM THE HERBERT RASPBERRY**.

It's 10 to 1



That one can make more money growing the Herbert Raspberry than ever was made growing the Strawberry and with half the labor.

For six weeks in June and July, 1911, we had but very little rain and yet the Herbert did not mind it a bit but just threw out fine first-class fruit and lots of it. In 1913 it was very, very dry, but the Herbert Raspberry went about its business giving out large fine berries that sold at wholesale in Boston for 14 cts. per pint. Just think 8,000 quarts at 28 cts. per quart. Over \$2,000 per acre. What on earth pays as well?

One thing about the Herbert Raspberry, you can pick the patch over every day and get as many one day as another, and as fine fruit the last day as on the first. With the strawberry the fruit grows smaller at each picking.

The Herbert Raspberry is a chance seedling that sprang up in 1887 in the garden of R. B. Whyte, one of the most prominent and best known horticulturists in the City of Ottawa, Canada. It has undergone a thorough test beside all the other varieties, as well as the later introductions, and has completely out-classed them all. It has been thoroughly tested, not only by the originator, who although a most scrupulous and conscientious man, may be accused of over-zealousness, but also by several experimental stations as the **greatest yielding and finest all-round raspberry in existence**.

I have no hesitation in saying that there has never been a raspberry put on the market in the United States or Canada that has proved so universally successful as the Herbert. From all over the continent—North, South, East, West—comes most flattering accounts of its behavior from the most uninterested authorities in each of the two countries. Kansas is the only state from which we get a report detrimental to this great berry, one man there reporting that it was not hardy in that state. There may be something in the climate of that state that kills a plant that is hardy in Peace River Territory, where the thermometer goes to 59 degrees below zero; but the fact that thousands of spurious plants have been sold, some even by one of the largest nurseries on the continent, led me to believe that the plants grown in Kansas were not true Herbarts. Twelve plants were mailed to the Government Experimenter at Fort Vermillion, Peace River Territory, 400 miles directly north of Edmonton, Alberta, in the spring of 1908, 1100 miles nearer the North Pole than Boston. After travelling nearly 3000 miles by train in a mail bag, they had 700 miles to go by team on the trail, which left them very late in arriving, and not in the best condition, but four plants survived and made a nice growth, which stood that winter and had about a pint of fine fruit the next summer. The thermometer there registered 51 degrees below zero in December and 59 below in January and February.

From Bulletin No. 56 by W. T. Macoun, horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, I take the following lists of yields, which is the average from 12 plants for three years:

Herbert	36 lbs. 7 3-4 oz.
Turner	15 lbs. 13 oz.
Herstine	14 lbs. 4 oz.
Columbian	11 lbs. 9 1-4 oz.
Marlboro	7 lbs. 12 1-2 oz.
Loudon	7 lbs. 12 oz.
Schaffer	6 lbs. 10 1-2 oz.
King	5 lbs. 15 oz.
Golden Queen	4 lbs. 15 1-2 oz.

(Cuthbert has been a failure, owing to winter injury to the canes)

Pratt's Summer and Fall Catalogue, 1913

From this table we see the enormous superiority in yield of Herbert over all other varieties. Prof. Bailey, one of the best authorities in the world, places the average crop of raspberries per acre at from 54 to 100 bushels. Estimating the average yield, as reported by 56 growers, Card found the average to be 69 bushels per acre. But at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in 1904, Herbert produced at the rate of 319 bushels and 26 lbs. per acre, or nearly five times as much as the average. This is simply wonderful. Imagine a pile of raspberries twice as large as the average crop of potatoes coming off the same amount of ground. My stock is absolutely pure. I got my original plants from headquarters in Canada.

I have always set my plants 3 feet apart in the rows and the rows 6 feet apart, taking 2420 plants per acre. All I set after this will be 5 feet by 3 feet, 2904 plants per acre, and it would not be any too close and will give so much more to fruit.

Price 50 cts. per doz.; \$2.50 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

BOSTON, July 26, 1913

We have handled the Herbert Raspberry this season for C. S. Pratt and it is one of the finest raspberries sold in the Boston market and readily sold for from 12 to 14 cents. Pint basket.

HALL & COLE,
Commission Merchants.

101 Faneuil Hall Market.



**A Very Valuable New Red Raspberry. It is in a Class by Itself and No Fruit Grower Can Afford to be Without It. Our Plants are Pure Stock.
Look Out for Substitutes of this Variety.**

Raspberries for four months! That's what you get when you plant St. Regis—the new ever-bearing variety. Moreover, they are not only raspberries, but raspberries of the very highest grade

Pratt's Summer and Fall Catalogue, 1913

in size, in brilliant crimson color, in firmness, in flavor. The variety has been aptly termed "the early 'till late variety," for it is the first red raspberry to give ripe fruit, while it continues to produce berries without intermission until late in October.

St. Regis is of pure American blood and of iron-clad hardihood, the canes enduring the severest cold uninjured and are wonderfully prolific. Its foliage never suffers by sunburn or scald; nor is its growth impaired by the heat and drought of summer. In addition to the bright crimson color and large size of the fruit, it is so firm and rich in sugar that it will stand shipping 200 miles, arriving at market in first-class order; and it can readily be kept in perfect condition for several days after being gathered.

50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

The Royal Purple Raspberry



A new Purple Raspberry which we believe will be a great seller
when thoroughly known

Purple raspberries are more vigorous and productive than either reds or blacks and will succeed when reds and blacks fail. For this reason they are recommended for the average planter. There is more money in growing Columbians and Schaffers at 8c. per quart than Cuthberts at 25c.

Pratt's Summer and Fall Catalogue, 1913

The Royal Purple is the greatest advance yet made in Purple Raspberries. Schaffer is too soft and musses when picked and allowed to stand in the basket. The Columbian has a large peduncle or stem and, while the berry is naturally firm, it breaks and crumbles when picked, is hard to get off, and unless the field is well cultivated and the fruit fully ripe, it is impossible to pick them without crumbling. The Royal Purple is dry, hard and firm, does not crumble and can be picked before fully ripened, as it comes off the stem easily. Being easy to pick, the tendency is to gather them before fully ripe and they do not have that sickly, dull ashen color that purple raspberries usually have. One great point in favor of the Royal Purple is its lateness. The plants are strong, sturdy growers, nearly thornless, and when ripened in the fall and winter are of a beautiful dark red color. The original bush has stood in a stiff blue grass sod and bore fruit for 13 successive seasons without fail. It is the hardiest purple raspberry the writer has ever seen, having withstood 35 degrees below zero without injury. It will go through the winter uninjured when Schaffer and Columbian freeze back to the ground. The fruit is the same size as Columbian and so firm and dry that it can be picked and shipped long distances in quart boxes. The plants I offer were tipped in September, 1912, and have had one full year's growth and are superior to young tip plants usually sold.

Price \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Plum Farmer

BLACK CAP RASPBERRY. Finest one of its class. Strong transplanted plants. 50 cts. per doz.



Herbert Raspberry Field Taken July 16

THE DIFFERENCE

Potted Plants are not always pot-grown plants, there is a difference. I know of a seedsman who takes up layer plants in the spring, grown the season before, heals them in and early in July pots these old plants and sells them as Potted Plants; and so they are, but what are they worth compared with POT GROWN that are **grown right**. We grow ours **right**; we sink a thumb pot into the soil beside the mother plant and fill the pot with rich potting earth, same as florists use, and then take the young plant before it roots and place it in the pot, watering it every day; in about 15 days it is rooted and ready to ship to my customers. When a person puts out good money for plants he wants **GOOD** plants. It is really much easier to have something worth selling and sell it than to try and make people believe that what you have is worth their buying — when it is not!

GRAPES

10 Hardy Grapes for New England

All Vines are Good Strong 2 year old

Brighton. Red. Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered; berries medium; skin thin; flesh tender, sweet, with scarcely any pulp; quality best. Vine a vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive; one of the best early red Grapes. The flowers have reflexed stamens and do not always fertilize fully unless planted with Concord, Worden, Martha or other varieties which blossom at the same time. Ripens with Delaware.

25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. postpaid, \$10 per 100 by express.

Concord. Black. Decidedly the most popular grape in America, and deservedly so. Adapts itself to varying conditions and is grown with more or less profit in every grape-growing state in the Union. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation the most reliable and profitable variety.

10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., postpaid. \$5 per 100 by express.

Delaware. Red. Bunch small, compact, sometimes shouldered; berries small; skin thin, but firm; flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing, of best quality for both table and wine; ripens with Concord or a little before. Vine hardy, productive, a moderate grower; requires rich soil and good culture. Is regarded by many as the best American Grape, all things considered. It should be in every garden and vineyard.

25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., postpaid. \$10 per 100 by express.

Diamond. White. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round; skin thin, but tough; flesh tender, juicy, with but little pulp. Vine a good grower, with thick, healthy foliage; hardy and productive; of fine quality. Ripens a little before Concord.

25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., postpaid. \$10 per 100 by express.

Green Mountain. White. Bunch medium to large, shouldered; berries medium, greenish white; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, sweet, with few seeds; of excellent quality, free from foxiness; very early. Vine vigorous, healthy, hardy and very productive. A fine grape.

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., postpaid.

Lundley. Red. Bunch medium long, not usually shouldered; berries large, flesh tender, sweet, with high aromatic flavor, of best quality; a fine keeper, with firm, tough skin.

25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., postpaid. \$10 per 100 by express.

Moore's Early. Black. Bunch rarely shouldered, not quite so large as Concord; berries larger and very much like it in flavor and quality. Vine a moderate grower, very healthy and hardy; foliage thick, leathery, somewhat resembling Concord, except on the under side, which is covered with a yellowish brown down. Produces a fair and with high cultivation a heavy crop. Ripens so early as to be nearly out of market before Concord is ripe and is, therefore, a very popular early market variety. Succeeds best on rich soil. If I could only have one grape it would be Moore's Early.

25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., postpaid. \$10 per 100 by express.

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Niagara. White. Bunch very large and handsome, often shouldered, compact; berries large, round; skin thin, tough, does not crack.

25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., postpaid. \$10 per 100 by express.

Vergennes. A dark red Grape from Vermont. Bunch medium to large, not often shouldered, compact; berries large; skin very thick and firm; flesh sweet, juicy, with some pulp; quality best. Vine a vigorous grower, hardy, healthy and productive; inclined to overbear and should be thinned; ripens with Concord. An excellent shipper and keeper, and a profitable market variety.

25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., postpaid. \$10 per 100 by express.

Worden. Black. Bunch large, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries very large, skin thin. Superior to the Concord in the following points: It is better in quality, has a larger berry, a more compact and handsome cluster and ripens five to ten days earlier. It fully equals Concord in vigor, health and productiveness. In berry it is about the size of Moore's Early, but of better quality, more vigorous and productive, and ripens but little later. We recommend it strongly. This is my second choice. Some prefer it to Moore's Early.

25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., postpaid. \$10 per 100 by express.

HERBACEOUS PEONIES



It is surprising that these elegant plants are not now grown more generally than they are, as there is no plant that produces the effect on a lawn that these do. They are absolutely hardy everywhere, have no insect enemies, and always live and grow in beauty from year to year. They bloom in June and July. The flowers are well adapted for cutting.

Festiva Maxima. In some respects this is yet a peerless flower—queen of the whites. Though introduced 56 years ago it is almost impossible to supply the demand. Some one remarked at the great Boston show that if this flower was of recent introduction it would be readily sold at \$5 per root. It stood well to the front with all the new and beautiful candidates for popular favor. It is an immense white flower with drops of carmine sprinkled in the center. Early bloomer and a good keeper. September is the best time to set the Peony.

Price for good strong roots, 50 cts.

L'Esperence. One of the most profitable and satisfactory for cut flowers, on account of its earliness and rare beauty, as well as sure blooming propensities.

Price 25 cts. per root.

Pratt's Summer and Fall Catalogue, 1913



HELPFUL GARDENING BOOKS

The Garden Primer

BY GRACE TABOR

A hand-book of practical gardening information for the beginner. In it is set forth without any confusing technicalities just the information that will enable the amateur to grasp quickly the essentials of garden-making. Every branch of gardening is covered in a delightfully practical way—vegetables and flowers, fertilizers, pruning, cultivating, spraying, etc. It is the one indispensable book for the gardening amateur.

Illustrated from photographs. Bound in linen, 5 x 7½ in. Price \$1 net; postage 10c.

Old Fashioned Gardening

There is much talk in these days regarding the old-time gardens of colonial days—our grandmothers' gardens. Yet there is a surprising lack of information as to just how these were laid out. Here is a book that may be regarded as the authority on the subject. It tells of the gardens of the English cavalier gentlemen of Virginia, of the prim New England door-yards, of the Dutch housewives' gardens of New Amsterdam, of old Spanish gardens of the Southwest and finally it tells how to make gardens today that will be in keeping with the houses that have come down to us from the past. *Illustrated.*

The Landscape Gardening Book

BY GRACE TABOR

The whole interesting problem of treating most effectively the home grounds as a setting for the house has never before been adequately treated, from the layman's point of view. With this book as guide and counselor, the home, large or small, may be given that air of distinction that comes with the proper planting of trees, shrubs, flowers and vines, and the judicious laying out of walks and garden spaces. Valuable features of the book are the lists of plants for special purposes. *Illustrations from photographs and diagrams. Bound in linen, 7½ x 10 in. Price \$2 net; postage 20c.*

THE "MAKING" BOOKS

Making a Rose Garden

By HENRY H. SAYLOR. "The author has left nothing untold, the information ranging from the preparation of the soil to the cutting of the flowers," says the "Pittsburgh Chronicle."

Making a Garden to Bloom This Year

By GRACE TABOR. Here you may find directions for making a garden that will produce flowers this year. If you have procrastinated, here is the remedy—but don't put off getting the book.

Making the Grounds Attractive with Shrubbery

By GRACE TABOR. There is a lot of money wasted in the hit-or-miss planting of shrubs. This book will save some of that money for you, and help you get them in right.

Making a Lawn

By LUKE J. DOOGUE. Having a fine lawn means more than throwing a few handfuls of seed on the ground and waiting. This book tells the rest of the story simply and succinctly.

Making a Water Garden

By WILLIAM TRICKER. The culture of pond lilies and other aquatics is one of the most interesting phases of gardening. It is far from difficult, if you use this book as a guide.



Illustrated; each 50 cents net; postage 5 cents

Making a Rock Garden

By H. S. ADAMS. There are some corners that require flowers for their best appearance, yet at times the proper display is a matter of great difficulty and it is generally in such a spot that the rock garden is indispensable. This book tells how to make one and what to plant in it.

Making a Garden of Perennials

By W. C. EGAN. There may be reasons why you cannot plant new seeds and bulbs every spring. In this case the garden of perennials will be a great source of satisfaction. What kind of a garden and how to make it is told in detail.

Making a Garden with Hotbed and Coldframe

By C. H. COOPER. As soon as amateur gardeners know how simplify the management of two or three sash over a hotbed or coldframe there will be a surprising extension of the garden's productive season.

Making a Bulb Garden

By GRACE TABOR. The whole story of how most effectively to secure the earliest spring bloom as well as that from bulbs blooming throughout the summer and fall which are not so well known.



PERFECTION CURRANT A New Variety
from New York



Three year old Bush bearing four quarts Currants

It has been awarded many valuable prizes and medals. Certainly approved by the very highest authorities and should be tested everywhere as there is big money in growing large currants.

Perfection awarded the Barry Medal. The fifty dollar gold medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society, July, 1901, after three years' trial. The first fruit to receive this grand prize. Also received highest award given any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition.

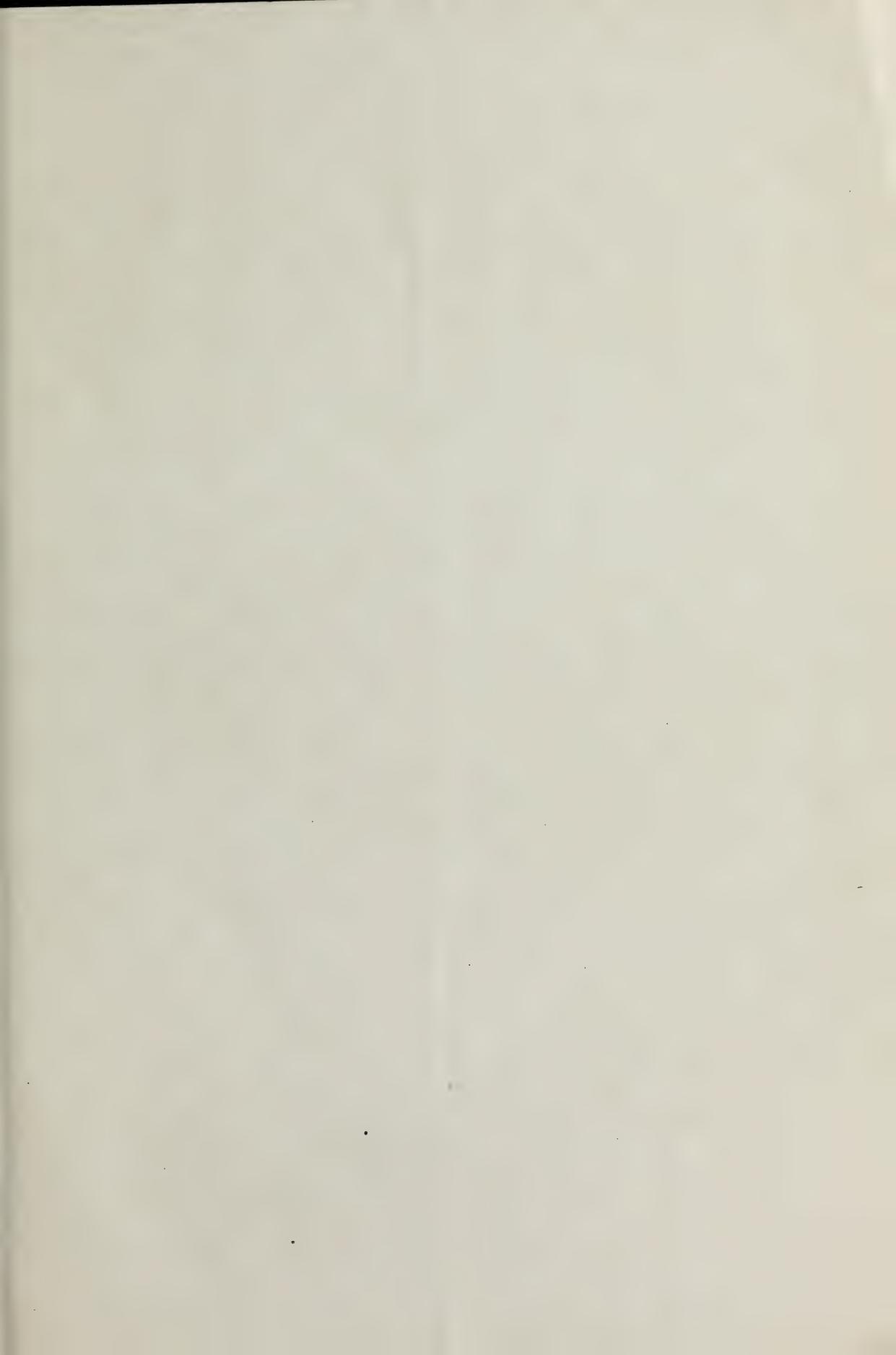
THE COLOR is a beautiful bright red. Size as large or larger than the Fay; the clusters averaging longer. The size of the berry is well maintained to the end of the bunch. The Perfection has a long stem from point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries.

PRODUCTIVENESS. The Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape, in this respect; superior to the Fay or any large sort with which we are acquainted.

THE SEASON OF RIPENING is about the same as that of the Cherry or Fay.

QUALITY. Rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. The White Grape has always been considered one of the best varieties for table use, and the effect of this strain is plainly seen in the very fine quality of Perfection.

\$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1000. Strong two year old plants.





Clematis Paniculata



ROCHESTER
LITH CO
ROCHESTER N.Y.
NO. 972

The most hardy and rapid growing Clematis, growing 10 to 20 feet in one season. Foliage broad and healthy, deep clear green. Flowers are pure white, 3-4 inch diameter, star shaped and with a pleasing and penetrating fragrance. Valuable for cut flowers, retaining their freshness several days.

FRAGRANT.

BEAUTIFUL.

Blossoms Profusely.

Fills the air with its delicious fragrance.

Flowers pure white, borne in large clusters, making
a mass of fleecy white.

In growth, it distances all climbing vines. Will
grow 30 feet in a single season.

Needs no protection.

For the veranda, it has no equal, being as fragrant
as the violet, and absolutely free from insects.

It makes home more homelike.

**Strong, well rooted plants, brim full
of vigor, 2 years old.**

HARDY. 50 Cents Each VIGOROUS.

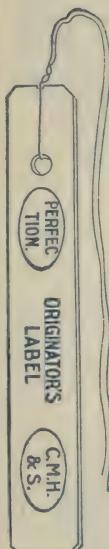
C. S. PRATT, Reading, Mass.

Sunnyside Nursery

THE PERFECTION CURRANT



FAC-SIMILE OF ORIGINATOR'S LABEL, WHICH IS PLACED ON EACH PLANT



AWARDED THE **BARRY MEDAL.**

The Fifty Dollar Gold Medal
of the
Western New York
Horticultural Society,
July, 1901,
after three years trial.

The first fruit to receive
this grand prize. Also re-
ceived HIGHEST AWARD
given any new fruit at the
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

VREDENBURG & CO INC
ROCHESTER N.Y.

Fac Simile
Gold Medal
Louisiana
Purchase
Exposition



This grand new fruit was awarded the only GOLD MEDAL awarded to a Currant
at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904

THE PERFECTION CURRANT

Was originated by Charles G. Hooker, of Rochester, N. Y., by crossing the Fay's Prolific with the White Grape currant.

After a thorough trial by the originator, Perfection proved so satisfactory and superior in many respects, that it was decided to enter it for the \$50 Gold Barry Medal of the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society, which medal it received in 1901, this currant being the first fruit to capture this great prize.



Fac Simile

of

Barry

Medal



The \$50 Gold Medal of the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society

Perfection was thoroughly tested at the N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., in competition with 60 varieties, and came out at the head on its general merits, as stated by Prof. S. A. Beach.

The Perfection also received in 1901, the highest award given any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition.



Fac Simile

Pan-Am.

Medal



DESCRIPTION

The Color is a beautiful bright red. Size as large or larger than the Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The size of berry is well maintained to the end of the bunch. The Perfection has a long stem from point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries.

Productiveness. The Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent the White Grape in this respect, superior to the Fay or any other large sort with which we are acquainted.

The Season of Ripening is about the same as that of the Cherry or Fay.

Quality. Rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. The White Grape has always been considered one of the best varieties for table use, and the effect of this strain is plainly seen in the very fine quality of Perfection.

Vigor and Healthfulness. In habit of growth it is intermediate between its parents Fay and White Grape, with remarkably large healthy foliage.

Price \$1.50 per Doz., \$10.00 per 100, \$75.00 per 1000

For Sale by C. S. PRATT, Reading, Mass., Sunnyside Nursery

Ready for delivery last of October

TREE LILACS



REPRODUCED FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY ROCHESTER LITHO. CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

A SPLENDID SHRUB TO PLANT ON YOUR LAWN

(OVER)

TREE LILACS

We offer a splendid lot of TREE-SHAPED LILACS; that is, plants grown on a single stem with shapely, bushy, crowns. These will be found very desirable as specimens in the border or on the lawn.

The improvement in the Lilac in the last ten years is marvelous and all lovers of this flower will be delighted with these novelties.

In size, form and color, they far surpass the old favorites and we confidently recommend them to our patrons. Nothing that has been introduced recently is likely to prove so popular as the TREE LILACS.

Price 75 Cents Each

Ready for Delivery Last of October

C. S. PRATT, Reading, Mass.

Sunnyside Nursery

